

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Mike Cloud <cloudm@mhsgate.meth-mem.org>
Subject: [8585] 30m greyline propagation
Message-ID: <AF94993101172C16@mhsgate.meth-mem.org>

Is it my imagination or what but it seems to me that greyline propagation for 30m is much stronger than other bands, particularly north and south from my QTH of Memphis, TN? While I have not participated in the TMPS (inability to commit to anything but my mortgage payment and raising the kids, hi hi), I am interested in the results. I have noticed a fairly normal accentuation of signals east and west but north/south propagation appears to be absolutely incredible. A couple of days ago, I worked a station down in the panhandle of Florida where he was 150W and I was 5W. He had a difficult time believing that I was QRP and I thought he was next door. Even with the attenuator in line, he was pegging my qrp+. He reported my signal as 20 over S9. The propagation continued for abt 30min then dropped to nothing, zilch, nada in abt 30 seconds. I worked a station north of Detroit last evening with just abt the same results. Thoughts, ideas, experiences? de Mike, KR4IT

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: GREGOIRE@ENDOR.COM (ERNEST GREGOIRE)
Subject: [8590] Boy Scout camp & QRP
Message-ID: <199605151609.MAA103956@nss2.CC.Lehigh.EDU>

Hello Gang, I recently answered a note here from a fellow QRP'er/scout troop leader. It occurred to me that some other folks here on the QRP -L might be doing the same thing.

I will be on a camporee in NH. with a solar powered QRP station for the boys to try out and would appreciate some of you talking to us at the camp.

I will have a Ten Tec and QRP+ set up. I'll try 40 meters, 20 meters and 15 meters and 10 if it's open.

7.250 +- qrm, 14.250 +-, 14.165 +-, 21.350 +-, 21.400 +-, and each 50 KHz up if its busy on 15, 28.350, and each 50 KHz up as on 15 meters too.

I'll use my call sign and announce the boy scout camporee every 15 mins.
when we are on the air.

I don't know what times we will be on the air yet but I'll try to find out
what the schedule is from the scout master.

The dates are from Friday night on May 31, and Saturday all day on June 1,
we will be leaving around noon on Sunday June 2.

de AA1IK N.E.-QRP-C. # 202 (Lead by example, It is better to)
 QRP-L member #95. (pull a string than it is to push it.)

Ernie Gregoire
RR 1 Box 221
Canaan, NH. 03741

New England QRP Club, information
available on request by sending me a
S.A.S.E. or via E-mail.

e-mail : GREGOIRE@ENDOR.COM
packet : AA1IK@WA1WOK.FN43FE.NH.USA

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: "Juan M. Perales" <jmperales@canaldinamic.es>
Subject: [8581] DK0WCY 30 m. beacon
Message-ID: <199605150741.JAA26124@canaldinamic.es>

At 18:57 12/05/96 -0400, Lee, W5TEH wrote:
>On 10.144 DK0WCY regularly has a beacon operating.=20
>Anyone have more info on this station or know of other beacons=20
>on this band?

Hi Gang.

This is the first time I post to this group.
I have a few lines about DK0WCY:
This is an Aurora beacon, with the following information:

QTH J054cc (or Fo72h), D 2355 Ruhwinkel, Bornhoveder Landstrasse , Germany =
=20
Pwr 30 watt, Ant. Delta Loop, 6 meter up.
QRG 10.144 (This is not new, hi)

I have a QSL manager address for more info:

DK4VW, Ulrich Mueller
Kreutzacker 13,
D-3550 Marburg, Germany

It provides some info about R factor, solar flux, AK index of Boulder CO., solar activity, magnetic field , and shortwave fading probability (Mogel-Dellinger index)

This information is three year old, I don=B4t know if now is correct. Here=
in
the Balearic Islands is very easy to hear it, so if someone had information about a station we could use as a beacon for Europe to North America path, it will be very useful for the boys of this side of Atlantic.=20

I am the proud owner of a 15 year old Argonaut 509. It was my only rig for ten years. After, I made the biggest mistake of my life buying a Japanese 100 watt rig. Now, I use this as a QRP tx in 30, and I work again in 20 CW with the 509.

73 Juan , EA6NP
Mallorca Island, Spain

jimperales@canaldinamic.es
100605.3652@compuserve.com
<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/jimperales> =20

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Dick Slavens <aero@napanet.net>
Subject: [8580] Equipment Directory
Message-ID: <31996B20.3E5D@napanet.net>

QRPers,

I just received the new "Colorado QRP Club, Equipment Resource Directory", fresh off the press. It's a great little book that gives basic data on QRP rigs and accessories. The book also has pullout comparison charts for transceivers, receivers and transmitters. In the back is a comprehensive contact list of equipment suppliers.

It's available for \$5.00 postpaid, 800-238-8205 for credit card orders.
or

Colorado QRP Club-ERD
3140 S. Peoria St. Unit K-156

Aurora, CO 80014

For the price, you can't beat it.

Just a satisfied user,

Dick Slavens WA6TMF Napa, CA

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: "Peter C. Wotherspoon" <Peter.C.Wotherspoon@hydro.on.ca>
Subject: [8583] ground Radials
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91.960515081402.18129A-1000000@strong.Hydro.ON.CA>

I saw somewhere recently a carpet knife, (U Know, that broad hooked stubby sharpe knife) that had a thin tube soldered to its mid blade to tip, almost, . The idea is to have a spool of wire unwind thru the tube as the ground is cut with the knife. It looked simple and fast. Brilliant. I've not tried it, but it sounds better,(sri), than what I've heard so far.
Peter

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: JCoote@aol.com
Subject: [8604] Ground radials comment
Message-ID: <960515221151_114533789@emout19.mail.aol.com>

I've seen a few posts on burying radials and thought I would add my comments on ground and roof mounted radials.

Generally, roof-mounted verticals work better. They are higher above ground and other RF-absorbers such as nearby buildings. Low-angle DX, and local groundwave and direct contacts are improved. Not as many radials may be required for an efficient roof installation.

Some commercial vertical antennas employ only two or four radials. This is inefficient, but pushes the resistance closer to 50 ohms allowing the user to see a lower SWR. A $1/4^{\lambda}$ vertical over a good groundplane is closer to 30 ohms; the SWR is a tad higher (no importance) and the efficiency is much better.

Some ARRL and other groundplane texts suggest that it is better to have many short radials all of the same length than the typical two or four $1/4^{\lambda}$ "resonant" radials of decades-old antenna texts. Eight or more radials, all the same length, $1/8^{\lambda}$ or longer on the lowest frequency (3.5 MHz?) should be

adequate for a roof-mounted trap vertical. Fifteen or twenty radials would probably be adequate in a ground-mounted antenna.

Some authors of old amateur antenna texts seems to be confused on the differences between lightning or AC ground, HF grounds, and VLF grounds. HF ground radial systems work the best if above the soil, and almost as well if buried a few inches below the soil (though more radials may be needed).

Deeply buried radials and ground rods are not needed (and counterproductive) at HF. Save the ground rods for lightning grounds.

I've installed trap verticals on the ground and on roofs. Rather than use two or four $1/4^{\wedge}$ radials per band, I think I have had more efficient antenna systems by using multiple radials, all the same length, arranged as the spokes in a wheel. Since aesthetics are important in many areas, I use insulated wire for roof-mounted radials. The radials are stapled or attached to the roof, rather than suspended over the roof with bulky hardware and insulators. I choose a wire color which blends in with the roof. Radials may be symmetrically zig-zagged or spiralled if there are problems getting them to fit a smaller roof. I have encountered no resonance or tuning problems with this efficient radial system and trap verticals. I install all of the radial system first, connect the antenna base and after it is in place I tune each section of the trap antenna.

73, Jay
WB6AAM
jcoote@aol.com

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: penc@elan.mrwo.mcgill.ca
Subject: [8586] Heath Phone
Message-ID: <9605151354.AA09251@elan.mrwo.mcgill.ca>

Gang:

Sorry fer the BW, but does anyone have a current phone number for the remains of Heath Company? I need to see if I can get a part for a kit I bought several years back and just decided to crack open and actually build.

PS I am in Canada now so a toll number would probably be best since many 800 numbers don't work from here. Tnx!

Rich WK2A
penc@radar.mcgill.ca

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: "Brian.Buydens@usask.ca" <buydens@duke.usask.ca>
Subject: [8603] Inverted V dipoles
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.93.960515192735.3664B-100000@duke.usask.ca>

I have come down with yet another cold so I have spent my time laying in bed and reading the 1995 ARRL Handbook.

I am thinking about building an inverted V for my 40-9er since it avoids the need for ground radials that a vertical has, and the need for two supports like a normal dipole has. If I am not mistaken if the lines are 90 degrees apart then the antenna has an impedance of 300 ohms. Therefore I thought that if I used a balun at the antenna I could reduce the impedance to 50 ohms for RG-58 or RG-8 etc. coax line to the radio.

Then I began to wonder what the 300 ohms meant. Is it purely resistive?, inductive?, capacitive?, a combination (ie. complex) and does it matter? Does the balun shield me from needing to worry about the reactive aspects of the antenna? What if I don't get the SWR I am expecting; should I change the number of windings on the balun or change the length of the antenna?

Those who have been following my posts know that I have been thinking about antennas for a while. Once I finally build an antenna I will probably stop asking questions about them for a while. I try to be a member of the "measure twice and cut once" club so I'd like to get this all sorted out in my mind before I start building.

BTW how does one generally measure the impedance of an antenna. Most of the things I have read about (directional wattmeters, swr meters, dip meters) would not actually tell that the impedance of the antenna is. Can it be figured out from one of these instruments? One thought is to measure the SWR and calculate the electrical length of the coax etc. and use a Smith chart.

Comments?

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+-----+
| Brian Buydens, Computing Services, University of Saskatchewan |
| email: Brian.Buydens@usask.ca |
| VE5RDV |
+-----+
| Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire |
| telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New |
| York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this? |
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| And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they |
| receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat." |
+-----+

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Ed Pacyna <73043.1704@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: [8584] QRP SSB XCVR's For Sale
Message-ID: <960515131935_73043.1704_GHB35-1@CompuServe.COM>

The R2/T2/VFO boards have been sold. I have reduced the prices on the other units and added one more item.

Built and tested RadioKit 75M SSB Transceiver. Covers 3.75-4.00MHz and runs 10W PEP output. Compact size 6 1/4"w x 6 1/2"d x 2"h. Has great audio and requires 12V @ 2A power supply and hi Z microphone (used Shure 444). \$165 or B0

RadioKit 75M SSB Transceiver Kit. Covers 3.8 - 4.00MHz at up to 35W output (MRF138 final w/ a 28V power supply). Includes all parts including tuning capacitor, silk screened cabinet, commercial crystal filter, (2) PCB's, 30page manual etc.. Note: This is not a beginners Kit. Power supply is not included (but the manual does have a circuit diagram and all parts are available from Radio Shack). \$115 or B0

Built and tested digital dial from A&A Engineering (QST article 2/89) \$40 or B0

Inquires to Ed, W1AAZ at : 73043.1704@compuserve.com

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Rileyks4xs@aol.com
Subject: [8594] Question
Message-ID: <960515144650_535820511@emout13.mail.aol.com>

Group:

There is an upcoming contest - the CQ WW WPX.

What does WPX stand for ?
please respond direct...

Thanks... Scott KS4XS

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)
Subject: [8577] TMPs 80db signal
Message-ID: <199605150340.DAA29288@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Gang,

Someone mailed to me today or I saw posted the fact they were on 30M and then got clobbered by a 80db over S9 signal.

I know what they mean. I heard the signal around 10.120MHz sending five letter code groups. It is a commercial/military station and I'd guess about 5KW worth of battery power. You could feed the QRP community for a year with that kinda power. I sure wouldn't wanna be ham living within a hundred km of that one.

I was writing down the stuff for about a minute or so just to see if any of it repeated. :-) I have a 100 MIPS on the desk by the rig for logging, but I don't think I want to get into cryptography. :-)

To date commercial tty stuff heard at
10.106 10.112 10.119(sea shell by the sea shore)
I use these 'markers' for determining condition of band along with WWV. I can't ever remember to tune in at 18 past the hour and see what the sun is up to.

dit dit es this will be most likely last posting until next week. So those of you on 30M can really get a jump on us that are about to take a trip to just south of the Great Lakes. :-)

--

Chuck Adams (K5FO CP-60) adams@sgi.com
K5FO TMPs 1996 Qs=016 States=12 Confirmed=05 DX=01
AZ CA CO IL IN MI OR SD TX UT WI WY

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: "Rafael Garcia (EA4RJ)" <tie@bitmailer.net>
Subject: [8587] Tmps: finally!
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.91.960513202018.371B-100000@ea4rj.ampr.org>

Hello to all

I just finished to install a LW antenna, 40 m (130 feet) long running outside the room and moving up along the face of the building, ending straight across the roof.

The power output will be 2.5 watts from my Explorer II, within an ATU previous the wire ant.

At this moment, no QSOs yet, but heard many stations over Europe. I plan to stay QRV on weekends, whole day, and labour days beginning 18.00 UTC to 20:00. As some fellow friend as pointed out, there is a good propagation indicator for the outside Europe. This is an Aurora beacon, DK0WCY, in locator J0330N. It's running 30 watts output into a dipole. If you hear at 10.144 MHz, you might be able to make a QSO with some European station, perhaps me, ;)

Best wishes, and 'happy' Dayton days

Rafael,
Madrid (Spain)

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Dick Schneider <74602.3317@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: [8606] TS50S Mod Fer QRP?
Message-ID: <960516032322_74602.3317_EHH132-1@CompuServe.COM>

All...

Anyone know of a mod fer the Kenwood TS50S to drop low power from 10W to 5W?

Tnx es 72/73 Dick/KB0SRY..

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996

From: bmitchel@kodak.com (Brad Mitchell)
Subject: [8582] Ugh!
Message-ID: <9605151148.AA01432@iiatasun.cba.Kodak.COM>

Well, I'm all set for my first trip to Dayton. I'm anxious to meet everybody, and relax a bit.

I've been busy packing AK-1 kits for the past few days, and all I have to say is you guys should sit down and say a few words of thanks to Doug Hendricks and company for all the efforts of the past present and future!

It's a lot of work getting things together but am having a lot of fun at the same time.

I saw the list that someone posted earlier regarding what to take to the hamfest, but I guess what things should I buy while I'm there for qrp projects in the next year? In other words what can I get at Dayton that I may not be able to get other places that I can use for these QRP projects in the next year?

73 es happy qrp.. 30 meters was open late last night!

Brad WB8YGG

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: af852@rgfn.epcc.edu (William R Colbert)
Subject: [8588] V-beam antenna array
Message-ID: <9605151444.AA15751@rgfn.epcc.Edu>

Peter, you might check your library for mid-50's vintage CQ magazine as Lloyd Colvin, W6KG-then a DL4, had a similar array up as you describe. He used an in-shack switching system, bringing in the feeders to a patch panel rather than relay switching. I use a similar system here at work except I use coax feeders to a balun, and the leg length is 505 ft per leg, all separate antennas, spaced equally around a center pole, one every 60 degrees for full coverage. The baluns used are 12:1, 600 to 50 ohm. I have used 9:1 - 450 to 50 ohm with good results. So 450 line

will work well, 300 probably will as well tho a bit more SWR due to the differences in impedance. One installation I had used a 4 wire 00 phospher bronze wire, in a square for a 600 ohm feed - it was switched at the transmitter to individual pairs, feeding several rhombics. This wasn't a qrp installation!. If you do not have any success finding the article - e-mail me and I will look thru my books for the reference and pass it along. Good Luck, 72/73 Ray

--

Ray Colbert, W5XE/V31XE, El Paso, Tx

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: QLF%mimi@magic.itg.ti.com
Subject: [8591] VERTICAL GROUND SYSTEMS
Message-ID: <9605151652.AA27791@itg.ti.com>

From: Brad Bradfield QLF

Subj: VERTICAL GROUND SYSTEMS

Even though this isn't QRP related per se, it is a topic that continues to come up here on the QRP-L, so let me attempt to give y'all some information to know on. Sorry it's so long. Ok now, everybody put away your knives, guns and flame throwers.

First off; verticals REQUIRE a ground system of some kind for PROPER operation. Now unless your vertical is installed in the middle of a salt marsh or off shore in the ocean (I've seen broadcast stations like that,) this probably means radials.

Everybody's heard some amateur saying "My Butter-Hy-Mos vertical loads fine without radials so I must not need them afterall." In the words of the immortal Sherman T. Potter, "HORSE FEATHERS!" The books will show you that the base impedance of the vertical will not change a whole lot with the addition of any number of radials. Just because it LOADS ok doesn't mean that the radiation efficiency is worth a can of beans. You could be QRPppp without really intending to be.

The following will show the relative improvement in radiated field intensity with an increasing number of 1/4 wavelength radials. Each line is referenced to an antenna with two radials.(4) I wish I had a reference showing the intensity with no radials, but I do not.

NUMBER OF RADIALS	FIELD INTENSITY IMPROVEMENT
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

2	REF
15	2.7 dB
30	3.4 dB
60	3.9 dB
113	4.2 dB

The following will show the relative improvement in radiated field intensity with an increasing length of radials on a 1/4 wavelength vertical antenna with 113 total radials. Each line is referenced to a radial length of 0.125 wavelength.(4)

LENGTH OF RADIALS	FIELD INTENSITY IMPROVEMENT
0.125	REF
0.25	2.1 dB
0.375	2.5 dB

Common practice in the broadcast industry is to use 120 to 240 (90 minumum) 1/4 wavelength radials, often interspersed with a number of shorter radials. They are typically #10 AWG bare copper, and are plowed into the ground. If you're building a broadcast station, you will, of course, allow enough real estate to install these radials. If you're sitting on a normal city lot, you won't have this luxury. Install as many radials of whatever length is possible. And you can always bend them to get around objects and/or to make them longer.

To answer the question that has also been asked in this discussion, I can find no reference in any of my sources that gives me any information on using insulated wire for radials. I've seen it done, and I've done it myself. It works.

For more information, check the following:

- 1) The Amateur Radio Vertical Antenna Handbook by CAPT Paul Lee, N6PL
CQ Publishing, Inc
[Outstanding reference, but may or may not be still in print]
- 2) The Complete Broadcast Antenna Handbook by John E. Cunningham
TAB Books
[Out of print?]
- 3) Antenna Engineering Handbook by Johnson and Jasik
Chapter 25
McGraw-Hill
[Expensive!]

- Again, I apologize for the length of this posting, but thought it might answer some of the continueing questions.

Brad, WB0CGH

QLF@MSG.TI.COM

ARRL Life Member QRP-L #377 SMIRK #4906 IEEE(M) ARS #72
Collector of wireless and landline Morse keys and accessories.

vibroplex will be at booth 303 at dayton... and i will have the new hand key on display... come by and take a look!

mitch

— —

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* - - - - -

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The Vibroplex Co.,

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11 Midtown

Park, E.

334-478-8873, FAX 334-476-0465

Mobile, AL

36606-4141

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Rileyks4xs@aol.com
Subject: [8600] WPX

Message-ID: <960515201045_114435044@emout17.mail.aol.com>

Thanks to all who answered my question !

72's

Scott... KS4XS

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: "John Kirk, VE6XT" <jakirk@freenet.calgary.ab.ca>
Subject: [8599] Re: DK0WCY 30 m. beacon
Message-ID: <Pine.A32.3.92.960515172127.34388A-1000000@srv1.freenet.calgary.ab.ca>

Buenos dias, Juan:

I ran across a qrp beacon the other evening that might serve your purpose:
W3RGQ/QRP on 10136.3. He comes in FB here in Alberta. Anyone on the net
have particulars as to power, antenna, pattern etc.?

72

John

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Pete Rossi <wa3nna@resuba.com>
Subject: [8589] Re: Ground Radials
Message-ID: <199605151456.KAA29348@resuba.com>

This may not apply to all locations, but if you are putting down radials
in a typical grass covered backyard, the easiest thing is to let them
bury themselves. Now is the perfect time of year to do it.

Cut the grass as short as possible in the area where the radials are to go.

Stretch out the radial wires and make a little hook in the end to anchor
the end in the ground.

Now the trick is to keep people/dogs/etc/ from walking/running through
your radial field while the grass grows. This time of year that shouldn't
take too long.

Let the grass grow a bit higher than usual before cutting it. Cut it as
high as possible the first couple times.

If you have a reasonably healthy lawn, in no time there will be no
trace of the wires.. and you can resume cutting the grass at it's normal

height.

I put down near 6000 feet of wire this way.

Also, the wire size is not that critical. Anything larger than about #22 is a waste - unless you can get it at a good price. You just want something physically strong enough to survive those first couple of weeks while they are still exposed. I usually tell people to use whatever size copper wire that you can get the most of at the cheapest price.

I ran across a place selling 2000 foot spools of #20 vinyl covered "hookup wire" for \$10 a spool. I bought all that he had. I never did hear any final verdict as to whether bare copper or insulated wire is better. I think any difference is probably down in the noise level. At least with insulated wire, you get slightly greater strength for a given wire size and no worries about corrosion, etc.

Put those radials down! They **do** make a difference.

Pete Rossi - WA3NNA
WA3NNA@resuba.com

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: bowman@montana.com (robert bowman)
Subject: [8605] Re: Inverted V dipoles
Message-ID: <199605160228.UAA14414@paw.montana.com>

>I am thinking about building an inverted V
> If I am not mistaken if the lines are 90 degrees apart then the antenna has an impedance of 300 ohms.

1994 ARRL Handbook, pg 17-6: the input impedances of antennas (inverted V) with apex heights of .2 lambda and apex angles of 127 degrees and 90 degrees are 50 and 36 ohms, respectively. the ohm values stated for an antenna assume that it is resonant at the frequency of interest, so its really $50 + j0$, for instance.

if the antenna is long or short, it will look inductive or capacitive.

>BTW how does one generally measure the impedance of an antenna.

a noise bridge is handy. you can either measure at the feedpoint, or at the end of a transmission line, and use the equations to derive the feedpoint complex impedance.

a grid dip helps, too. you can trim the antenna to resonance, or add coils or capacitance as needed. that 'divide 234 by the frequency' rule of thumb needs to be taken with a big box of Morton's finest. everything in the near vicinity gets into play, including the trees, gutters, etc. if you know the system is resonant, and you have a ballpark number for the expected radiation resistance, and the loss resistances, the swr should confirm things.

inverted vees make a nice multiband with a little forethought. i used pvc rings to break the legs into appropriate segments, and jumpered them together for the lower bands.

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: JerryK0DU@aol.com
Subject: [8601] RE:KODU QRP ANTENNA SYSTEM
Message-ID: <960515210503_536085929@emout07.mail.aol.com>

Hi JESS (neighbor) I am at approx I-25 & HY 7 just east of you. I get alot of QRPERS asking abt my antenna sys, nothing special just a 5/8 ths wave vertical stuck in the septic field with approx 16 ground rods sunk in to the field and abt 10 rolls of chicken wire on top. I have a antenna tuner in an old ice chest at the base for matching . It works well on the other bands too. I have made many checks with Lloyd WA0WOD in NORTHGLENN on 40 with his 2 EL HY GAIN 40 meter beam at 80 feet, all over the world on 40 we run neck & neck, not bad ! I made the antenna out of scrap alum tubing. I will be putting up a 2 el QUAD for 10 thru 40 on my new 89 ft crank up this summer. I will leave the vert up too. Well thats it, I hope it answered your question, call or stop by sometime 280-0064 . 73s Jerry K0DU

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: bry2@usa.pipeline.com (Mr. Bry)
Subject: [8596] Re: Question
Message-ID: <9605152000.AA11021@pipe9>

WPX means Work Prefixes

You try to contact as many different PREFIXES as you can, because they all count as multipliers for your score.

Mine is a rare one, so I am popular in that contest! (AF4)

On May 15, 1996 14:46:51, 'Rileyks4xs@aol.com' wrote:

>Group:

>

>There is an upcoming contest - the CQ WW WPX.

>

>What does WPX stand for ?

>please respond direct...

>

>

>

>Thanks... Scott KS4XS

>

>

>

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/.-./ .-./ .-./ _ .-./ /.-./

-/--Brian Carling, AF4K, G3XLQ---\---/-\---/ brian.carling@acenet.com.us

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From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: weinfurtner@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu (Greg Weinfurtner)
Subject: [8597] Re: Question
Message-ID: <v01510102adbfb3333a2c@[132.235.72.11]>

>Group:

>

>There is an upcoming contest - the CQ WW WPX.

>

>What does WPX stand for ?

>please respond direct...

>

>

>

>Thanks... Scott KS4XS

Scott,

That is the Prefix contest! Basically it is a contest to work as

many different prefixes as possible. For instance, your prefix is KS4.
 Mine is NS8. The Letter / number combination in a call. I will send you
 the complete rules via e-mail as soon as I find them!

```

*****
*                               Greg Weinfurtner AEE BSS *
*      NN      N      SSSSSSS  8888888  0000000  Electronic Design Splst *
*      N N     N      S      8      8      0      0  Ohio University Athens *
*      N N N     SSSSSSS  8888888  0      0      GO BOBCATS! *
*      N  N N      S      8      8      0      0 *
*      N      NN  SSSSSSS  8888888  0000000 *
*                               Can thou send forth lightnings *
*                               Amateur Radio      that they may go and say unto *
*                               thee, 'Here we are'? Job 38:35 *
*      weinfurtner@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu *
*      http://ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu/~weinfurtner *
*****

```

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
 From: Roger Hightower <aa7qy@dancris.com>
 Subject: [8598] Re: Question
 Message-ID: <199605152100.0AA13879@user.dancris.com>

At 02:46 PM 5/15/96 -0400, Rileyks4xs@aol.com wrote:

>Group:

>

>There is an upcoming contest - the CQ WW WPX.

>

>What does WPX stand for ?

>please respond direct...

>

"Wierd" prefix.....some of the prefixes you'll hear are hard to figure out
 unless you have some
 historical data to refer to.

72/73, de Roger AA7QY

NorCal 1099 CoQRP 176 QRP-L 62 G-QRP 9081 ARCI 8946 NE-QRP 383

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
 From: talljazz@teleport.com (Dan Presley)

Subject: [8576] re: RADIALS

Message-ID: <v01530500adbef2832c@[206.163.123.189]>

>From: Brad Bradfield QLF

>

>Subj: re: RADIALS

>

>Good afternoon QRP'ers.

>

>I wanted to respond to the comments from a couple of you earlier today about
>using insulated radial wire to make it last longer in the ground.

>

>Standard practice in the AM broadcast industry is to use bare #10 AWG copper
>wire for radials. Many of these have been in the ground for 30-40-50 years or
>more with little if any degradation or deterioration. Some amount of radial
>maintenance is typically required. This mainly takes the form of making sure
>they remain covered and attached electrically to the ground bus around the
>tower base. Some soil erosion often takes place, particularly near the tower
>base, due to people walking there, etc. The radial plow usually doesn't get
>quite as deep at the tower base end of the radial either.

>

>If anybody's interested in hearing my sole horror story of dealing with a
>deteriorating broadcast radial system, drop me a note and I'll send it direct.
>It's a bit long to send here on the QRP-L.

>

>73's

>

>Brad, WB0CGH

Is there any performance difference in using insulated vs. non' wire for radials
such as less required if you use bare wire?

From owner-qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996

From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams)

Subject: [8578] Re: TMPS

Message-ID: <199605150405.EAA29328@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>

Tom,

I'm logging countries under DX total. The one that I have is a VE.

If I get (no make that when) HI and AK, they'll count as states and countries.
:-)

So if I work 15 VEs I only get one in the DX total.

Also another note: if I work a station twice (which I haven't done yet) I'll only count them once in Q's etc. This to keep from running up a large total by working a sked across town each night. Not that I have someone across town to work regularly. :-)

I've gotten email from one individual already with over 50 Qs. They've got too much time on their hands. :-) He'll let us know later I'm sure exactly who he is. He's off in the woods racking up a count.

I just racked up another, so won't be in total. Nice to sit and type and work at same time. :-) 30M is staying open real late.

Hope you are enjoying the excitement on 30M. Until last summer I had not spent any time on it. It is great for QRP work.

dit dit

--

Chuck Adams (K5FO CP-60) adams@sgi.com
K5FO TMPS 1996 Qs=016 States=12 Confirmed=05 DX=01
AZ CA CO IL IN MI OR SD TX UT WI WY

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: CBAILEY@PAMDT.ANG.AF.MIL
Subject: [8592] re: TMPS: finally!
Message-ID: <heH8+BsValB@PAMDT.ANG.AF.MIL>

Yes finally for me too.
Been calling CQ and answering CQs with nothing.

Last night gave OZ7C a call and came right back.
This was at 10:00 pm EDT! He was 559 and gave
a 449 to me.

0.9 watt into a hamstick. Not bad.

de kt3a

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: scicior@cp.uswc.uswest.com (Steve Ciciora)
Subject: [8593] Re: VERTICAL GROUND SYSTEMS
Message-ID: <9605151826.AA04536@sp5-316.nts.uswest.com>

<snip>

```
>
>      LENGTH      FIELD
>      OF          INTENSITY
>      RADIALS     IMPROVEMENT
> -----
>      0.125       REF
>      0.25        2.1 dB
>      0.375       2.5 dB
>
```

<snip>

Does this imply longer is better? I can make a few of my radials _Much_ longer than 1/4 wavelength. Would I be hurting or helping? I plan on trying both ways just to see what happens.

Thanks,
Steven Ciciora
KB0PJF

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: Kevin Muenzler <wb5rue@amsat.org>
Subject: [8595] RE: VERTICAL GROUND SYSTEMS
Message-ID: <01I4QKEDRUMA0044QV@ARWEN.UTHSCSA.EDU>

On Wednesday, May 15, 1996 1:26 PM, Steve Ciciora[SMTP:scicior@cp.uswc.uswest.com] wrote:

><snip>

>

>Does this imply longer is better? I can make a few of my radials _Much_ longer
>than 1/4 wavelength. Would I be hurting or helping? I plan on trying both
>ways just to see what happens.

>

>Thanks,
>Steven Ciciora
>KB0PJF

>

>

Longer will give you a wider bandwidth.

If you are going to make your radials longer you should make ALL of them longer.

If

you can't then try to make your system as symmetrical as possible or you'll end up with a strange radiation pattern. ie. Make the ones that point N E W and S longer.

Kevin, WB5RUE
wb5rue@amsat.org

From owner-qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU Wed May 15 22:33:18 1996
From: bowman@montana.com (robert bowman)
Subject: [8602] Re: VERTICAL GROUND SYSTEMS
Message-ID: <199605160122.TAA12385@paw.montana.com>

>From: Brad Bradfield QLF
>with an increasing length of radials on a 1/4 wavelength vertical antenna with
>113 total radials

agreed that lengthening the radials when there are 113 of them improves the efficiency, from my reading of the ARRL Antenna Handbook, if you are going to use fewer, say 24, they can be less than 1/4 lambda with no loss of efficiency. i guess the question comes back to how much work is 1 dB improvement worth at qrp operating levels.